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WAYSIDE INN, SOUTH SUDBURY, MASSACHUSETTS

National Trust for Historic Preservation

Wayside Inn during restoration in 1957

Wayside Inn before the fire of 1956

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WAYSIDE INN

Wayside Inn, the historic hostelry in South Sudbury, Mass., made famous by Longfellow's *Tales of a Wayside Inn,* will be administered by a Committee of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, according to an August 8 announcement by William Clay Ford of Dearborn, Mich., president of the Wayside Inn Board.

Named to the Wayside Inn Board were six members of the Board of Trustees of the National Trust: David E. Finley, chairman of the Board of Trustees; Robert Woods Bliss; Ralph E. Carpenter, Jr.; Mrs. Francis B. Crowninshield; Mrs. Hermann G. Place; and H. Alexander Smith, Jr. The officers of the Wayside Inn Board for the coming year will be Mrs. Crowninshield, president; Mrs. Place, vice president and secretary; and Mr. Carpenter, treasurer. Arthur J. Santry, Boston attorney, was reappointed counsel of the Wayside Inn Board of Trustees, and John A. Saint will continue as manager of the Inn and clerk of the corporation.

Last year the famous old inn was swept by fire. Restoration was begun shortly after the fire, in the course of which hand-hewn beams and timbers were replaced, and some late features of the historic structure removed. This phase of replacing old timbers, rebuilding the chimneys with old brick and replacing old glass was under the direction of Roy W. Baker, a technical specialist in this field who has served in this capacity for some years with the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities.

The Ford Foundation made a grant of $500,000 in February of 1956 for restoration of *Wayside Inn,* and to provide for its future maintenance. This fund has now been allocated to the National Trust for these purposes.

"Military and political figures have been well remembered in our historic house museums," commented Richard H. Howland, president of the National Trust, "and our organization is happy to add to the list of properties it administers for public benefit one that reflects America's literary and cultural heritage. It is our hope to preserve the atmosphere of an inn which was first licensed more than two centuries ago and served generations of stagecoach travelers and neighboring citizens. The fame that came to *Wayside Inn,* in 1863 with the publication of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's poem is reflected in the building and its furnishings, and in the restoration by the late Henry Ford after he acquired it in 1923."

Bradford Williams of Dedham, Mass., one of the members of the National Trust's Committee on Standards and Surveys, in recommending the organization's acceptance of the responsibility for administration of the Inn, reported to the chairman, Dr. Guy Stanton Ford, "Obviously the Wayside Inn should be administered by the National Trust in the public interest rather than a local organization." Another of the Committee, Bertram K. Little, director of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, said, "I recommend its acceptance in the belief that it meets our standards as a three-dimensional teaching aid. I believe this because it has been rebuilt with the utmost care in following not only documentary and historical evidence, but also in following the evidence of kind, size, and handwork treatment of every material element in its essential structure."

Members of the National Trust who have been appointed to the Wayside Inn Committee to assist the Wayside Inn Board in the administration of the Inn are Ralph E. Carpenter, Jr., Chairman; Horace M. Albright; Frederick J. Bradlee; Mrs. Francis B. Crowninshield; Richard H. Howland; Russell Kettell; Mrs. Hermann G. Place; Carlton Richmond; and H. Alexander Smith, Jr.

(Continued on Page 28)

Lunette by McIntire from Salem Common Gate, Essex Institute

Eleventh Annual Meeting

The eleventh annual meeting of the National Trust for Historic Preservation will be held October 10-13 in Massachusetts, with the New Ocean House at Swampscott serving as official headquarters hotel.

Fall trustees' meeting and trustees dinner will open the meeting at 7 p.m., Thursday, October 10. Registration will be held Thursday evening and early Friday morning, preceding the 9:30 a.m. tour of Salem. Derby, Pierce-Nichols and Pingree houses, the latter two designed by Samuel McIntire, will be visited, as well as the Essex Institute. Lunch will be served in McIntire's Hamilton Hall, a building which has housed Salem assemblies for 150 years. The annual business meeting for all members will be held at the Peabody Museum, followed by "Peabody Punch" at 4:30 p.m. and a New England Shore dinner at 7 p.m. at the New Ocean House.

"American Nineteenth-Century Architecture: McIntire to Mansards" is the subject of the first session scheduled for 8:30 p.m.; Friday, with Richard H. Howland presiding. Speakers will be Abbott L. Cummings, assistant director, Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities; Miss Barbara Wriston, lecturer to the schools, Boston Museum School; and John Maass, design instructor, Philadelphia Museum School.

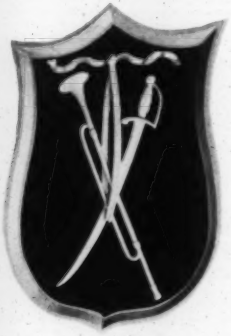
Bertram K. Little will preside over a second session, concerned with technical problems, at 9:30 a.m., Saturday, October 12. Those participating are C. C. Wall, director, *Mount Vernon;* Herbert C. Darbee, director of craft demonstrations, *Old Sturbridge Village;* and Robert H. Emerick, consulting engineer of North Charleston, S. C. At noon the group will tour Lee and King-Hooper mansions at Marblehead and will be the lunch guests of Mrs. F. B. Crowninshield. An afternoon tour of Ipswich and the Essex area will end with open house at Cogswell's Grant, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Bertram K. Little. The reception and annual banquet is planned for Saturday evening, with James Parton, editor, *American Heritage,* as the principal speaker.

Members of boards of architectural review will meet for discussion at an 8:30 breakfast on October 13, and Mrs. Helen Duprey Bullock will conduct a

session on "Community Action for Preservation" at 10 a.m. The program will be shared by Dr. Mary Wingfield Scott, Richmond, Va.; Samuel Wilson, Jr., A.I.A., New Orleans, La.; and Michael Frome, travel editor of the American Automobile Association.

Saugus Iron Works restoration will be visited and the group will be guests of Saugus for Sunday lunch. The annual meeting of the Trust will end with a trip to *Wayside Inn,* South Sudbury, Mass., which has been under the administration of a committee of the National Trust since August 9.

Registration blanks are being mailed to members and member organizations.



McIntire detail from Salem Common Gate, Essex Institute.

WAYSIDE INN—(Cont. from Page 26)

Light refreshments are now available in the old tap room, the gift shop has been opened in the old parlor, and the old kitchen is an exhibition area. All three of these rooms are in the east wing of the Inn, the early nineteenth-century addition which was comparatively untouched by fire. A formal reopening is tentatively planned for Patriots' Day, April 19, 1958. April 19 marks the anniversary of the battle of Concord to which the "embattled farmers" were hurriedly summoned by Paul Revere, whose famous midnight ride was described by the inn's landlord in Longfellow's poem.

LAFAYETTE SQUARE

A $232,000 item in the new Interior Department budget, for a national survey of historic buildings and sites, includes a National Park Service evaluation of the White House-Lafayette Park area in Washington. Many congressional bills have recently been introduced in an effort to preserve the area, since President Eisenhower approved recommendations of his Advisory Commission on Presidential Office Space for two new buildings. Federal Building No. 7, designed to occupy the major portion of the block between Jackson Place, 17th St., Pennsylvania Ave., and H St., calls for demolishing a number of buildings on Jackson Place on the west side of Lafayette Park. Plans stipulate that this new building must also provide space for the U. S. Court of Claims. This court is now housed in the old Corcoran Gallery of Art, designed by James Renwick, and also slated for demolition.

A modern executive office building would replace the Old State, War and Navy Building. Constructed in 1888 during the Grant administration, Old State, War and Navy flanks the White House on the west and balances the neo-classic Treasury Building on the east. With its superimposed orders, mansard roofs and towers, the building is considered an outstanding example of French Second Empire style, reflecting American interest in seventeenth-century French architecture. Professor Henry-Russell Hitchcock of Smith College names the Old State and the Treasury Building the two most important nineteenth-century structures in the capital city. It is estimated it will cost the government at least $6,000,000 to wreck the building which cost $10,038,-482.42 to construct 69 years ago.

The National Trust and other occupants of property on Jackson Place, moved from that area on July 15. Owing to shortness of time and lack of a suitable old house, the National Trust transferred its office to 2000 K Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., a modern air-conditioned office building, with a six-room suite allocated for the Trust's staff of six full-time and four part-time employees.

712 Jackson Place, where Trust offices have been located for five years, will not be razed immediately, but will be occupied temporarily by government offices.

In the mid-nineteenth century 712, known then as No. 8 Jackson Place, was one of the fashionable town houses on Lafayette Square, and in 1865 was occupied by Major Henry R. Rathbone, military aide to President Lincoln. Rathbone and his fiancee, Clara Harris, daughter of the Senator from New York, shared the presidential box at Ford's Theater with President and Mrs. Lincoln on the night Lincoln was shot. After wounding Lincoln, John Wilkes Booth was stopped by Major Rathbone, and in the ensuing struggle Booth slashed Rathbone, cutting the major's left arm to the bone. Booth escaped from the theater, and Rathbone was carried unconscious to No. 8 Jackson Place from the Peterson house where the mortally wounded President had been taken. Rathbone survived and concluded his government career by serving as U. S. Consul in Hanover, Germany, under an appointment by President Cleveland in 1887.

Mr. Gist Blair purchased 712 in 1921 and doors subsequently were cut into the party-walls of 712 and 716 Jackson Place, and the two houses were used as one structure. In order to have Washington headquarters while the National Gallery of Art was under construction, the two houses were purchased for the use of the A. W. Mellon Educational and Charitable Trust, which permitted National Trust occupancy at 712 on a rent-free basis.

Wood engraving (1884) of the State, War and Navy Building, from the corner of 17th Street and N.Y. Ave., N.W. Old Corcoran Gallery of Art is at far left; the Treasury Building, designed by Robert Mills, and the White House, at the right.

41,000 MILES TO . . . ?

Where are the 41,000 miles of superhighways proposed under the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 taking us?

What will they cost ?

To the first question there are those who answer—to oblivion. To the end of our few surviving wilderness areas and open spaces. To the end of great scenic areas, and parks and parkways. Through our major cities and along historic roadways on six-to-eight-lane speedways with cloverleafs and interchanges involving what some authorities will estimate as 2 million acres of lands. Great roads where roads have never been before. Quoting Lewis Mumford, "The concrete cloverleaf is becoming our national flower."

The cost ?

New Jersey's highway commissioner, Dwight R. G. Palmer, says, "The federal government is picking up the check for dinner. We just pay the tip. And because the government will pick up the check, the route has to meet its standard of good engineering practices. It won't approve unnecessary curves or steep grades."

C. C. Curtiss, commissioner of public roads of the Federal Bureau of Roads, states that his bureau has encouraged state highway departments toward a systematic use of aerial photographs and photogrammetric contour maps in selecting comparative routes. The criteria for selection, however, has been spelled out in sub-section (c) of Section 116; *"Declaration of Policy with Respect to Federal-Aid Highway Program":*

"Public Hearings: Any state highway department which submits plans for a federal-aid highway project involving the bypassing of, or going through, any city, town or village, either incorporated or unincorporated, shall certify to the Commissioner of Public Roads that it has had public hearings, and has considered the *economic effects* of such a location. . . ." (The italics are ours.)

How this emphasis on "economic effects" concerns our parks, parkways and recreational areas is defined in the June issue of *Recreation,* publication of the National Recreation Association. For evaluative purposes, parks and recreational areas are viewed as vacant lands, and they attract appraisers like magnets. The National Trust is already receiving reports of invasions of scenic and historic areas, but is forcibly reminded that the act creating the federal-aid highways provides for public hearings in the states. It *does not provide* for appeal to other authority or to the Federal Bureau of Roads.

Recreation lists dozens of losses to this aspect of the highway routing. An example is Portland, Ore., where the plan places highways in 21 of its parks. Some of these traversing alignments of very large park areas do no particular damage. Harry Buckley, superintendent of parks in Portland, adds, "The greatest loss to parks will be in the neighborhoods where an entire park will be taken or reduced in size to render it impotent to serve its intended purpose. This would occur in 16 of Portland's areas."

One is reminded that Central Park in New York City through the years has been defended from more invasions than any other in the country. Had all exceptions been granted, it could now be covered with buildings three layers deep. Aroused San Franciscans successfully saved its 1,013 acres of magnificent Golden Gate Park—but they did so by appearing at early hearings and before it was too late.

Many proposed highways conflict with other federal projects, urban renewal, for example, the National Parks, and the encouragement to conservation of natural resources. As John T. Howard of Massachusetts Institute of Technology observes, the highway planners have "a terrible responsibility." This responsibility, too, often lies in diverse

fields outside of their training and experience.

True, our great cities and our rural areas must have *progress*, and progress does mean adequate freeways, and safe interchanges. As the sound of the bulldozer is heard in the land, contentedly grazing through our cities and countryside, crunching upon parks, historic battlefields, and wilderness areas, one is reminded of the query of the defeated planner, "What will a city give for its soul?"

The billboard industry had its powerful lobby at work in Congress, conducting a winning fight "to relieve the monotony" of long stretches of unadorned highway. Other interests are powerfully represented. In the leadership of conservation and preservation organizations, and in individuals everywhere who are concerned with the destination of those 41,000 miles of freeway, lies the only hope that the answer will not be "Nowhere."

—H. D. B.

SHIRLEY-EUSTIS HOUSE

Shirley-Eustis House, Roxbury, Mass., stands on a vacant lot, saved from complete destruction and kept weather tight by the Shirley-Eustis House Association, 141 Cambridge Street, Boston. The house was built in 1747 by William Shirley, royal governor of Massachusetts. He held the office for a period of eleven years, and during that time was appointed commander-in-chief of all the armies in America after the death of General Braddock. The governor's mansion was famous for its hospitality and its celebrated guests included Washington, Franklin, and Lafayette. Governor Shirley, who lost two sons in the colonial wars, worked vigorously for the benefit of the colonies. He later became governor of the Bahamas but returned to Roxbury where he died, and was buried in King's Chapel, Boston, which he had helped to build.

Vacated after the Revolution, the house was later bought and restored to gubernatorial state by William Eustis, governor of Massachusetts from 1819-25. Mrs. Eustis occupied the house until 1865, having survived her husband by many years, and most of the notables of the day were entertained there. In 1867 the house was dismantled and moved to a vacant lot, the contents of the house were sold at auction, and the property was parcelled out in small lots.

Honorable Christian A. Herter selected a site on Pine Bank, Jamaicaway, Boston, as a fitting location where this mid-eighteenth century residence, with its tall pilasters, handsomely proportioned rooms, and historic connections, could be given a contemporary civic use. The reconstruction of the Shirley-Eustis House will be undertaken at its new location according to plans by Perry, Shaw, Hepburn and Dean, Boston architects.

—Mary Caner

Rear facade of Shirley-Eustis House

Rothtrock House, Bethlehem, Pa.

Historic Bethlehem

Formation of Historic Bethlehem, Inc., was announced to 150 members of the Society of Architectural Historians during their August summer tour in Bethlehem, Pa. Historic Bethlehem will provide an opportunity for community-wide participation in a general program for historic renewal as part of Bethlehem's redevelopment effort. Papers of incorporation for the new group state that they shall have the right "to acquire such historical areas, sites, monuments, buildings and objects as well as other property, real or personal . . ." and to conduct an educational program through books, pamphlets and other publications as well as lectures. Members of the Board of Directors of the Kemerer Museum are the incorporators of Historic Bethlehem. The museum was established in 1954 through a bequest of the late Annie S. Kemerer, a local resident who left an endowment and a collection of Americana to form a foundation upon which a museum for Bethlehem could ultimately grow.

Eighteenth-century religious community life and the twentieth-century technological age were dramatically contrasted to the historians in tours of the early Moravian buildings of Bethlehem and Nazareth, and Bethlehem Steel Company's plant. Nineteenth-century architecture was represented by a restoration project of the steel company at the foot of South Mountain. The industry is now acquiring 1800 acres of farmland, farm houses, and outbuildings to provide housing for employees of its new technical research center on top of the mountain. The 1813 Rothtrock residence, one of eight structures now owned by Bethlehem Steel, has been restored.

Participants in the week-end program included the Rev. John R. Weinlick, Moravian Theological Seminary; Ralph G. Schwarz, Bethlehem Steel Company; Roland Wells Robbins, archaeologist; Richard H. Howland, National Trust; and William J. Murtagh, Kemerer Museum.

Founded in 1741, under the leadership of Nicholaus, Count von Zinzendorf, Bethlehem has a large concentration of early Germanic structures. All land in the village was owned by the Moravian fraternity and it was not until 1844 that this restriction was abolished and lots were sold to non-Moravians. The first hundred years of Bethlehem's history are the history of the *Unitas Fratrum*, or United Brethren.

Followers of John Hus, Bohemian-Moravian Church reformer who was burned at the stake in Constance in 1415, came to Nazareth, Pa., in 1740 after an abortive attempt at settlement in Savannah, Ga. They finally settled nine miles south of Nazareth on 500 acres of land which became Bethlehem.

Operating under the "General Economy," a system of living in which all inhabitants worked for the good of the community, they cleared and cultivated the land and set up various crafts and industries to maintain a self-sufficient

community. Strongly influenced by their Germanic tradition, the Moravians built stone buildings with small windows, ribbon buttresses, and double rows of shed dormers on steep roofs. The single brethren lived in one structure, the single sisters occupied another, and married couples were housed in two log structures. The high socio-economic level of the group is illustrated by the fact that the Moravians had the first water system in America to successfully use a pumping system, and an early apothecary shop; they founded schools for girls as well as boys, kept a scriptorium going full time, and gave Hayden's *Creation* its first American performance.

GOTHIC TRAGEDY IN CONNECTICUT

Superior Court of Connecticut ruled on August 6 that the city of Bridgeport may raze the Harral-Wheeler mansion to provide the city with a site for its new city hall. The action decided by Judge Charles S. House was instituted by the city to determine whether it could accept the 1956 bequest of the late Archer C. Wheeler, demolish the mansion and other buildings on the property, and use the site for its own purposes. Defendants in the "friendly suit"—Nathaniel Wheeler, nephew of Mr. Wheeler; executors under the Wheeler will; and State Attorney General John J. Bracken—will not appeal the court decision.

In a speech to the Bridgeport Rotary Club several hours before the verdict was known, Richard H. Howland defended the nineteenth-century Gothic revival structure, designed by Alexander Jackson Davis. The question asked by the title of an article in July ANTIQUES magazine, "A Gothic Tragedy in Bridgeport?", has been answered — there will be a Gothic tragedy in Bridgeport.

Contrary to the argument and brief of Frederick H. Wiggins, who appeared as *amicus curiae* for the Antiquarian and Landmarks Society, Inc., of Connecticut, and representing preservationists and architectural historians of the nation who consider the mansion the best preserved and most notable example of Gothic revival in America, Judge House stated, "it cannot be concluded that there is any legal obligation whatsoever to preserve and maintain the present building on the premises." Declaring that Mr. Wheeler's will was "obviously drafted with great care and precision," Judge House pointed out that in reference to the mansion "precatory rather than mandatory words were used . . . the will expressly forbade the use of the premises for auto parking or an athletic field, but no such imperative language is employed with respect to the building. . . . Money bequests for alteration and maintenance of the house, if it is used for educational purposes, indicated beyond question that Mr. Wheeler intended to suggest but not require that the dwelling house be maintained."

MEMBERS planning annual meetings or special events of interest to the entire membership of the National Trust may submit a short resume of the activity and its dates to be included in a quarterly newsletter. Items listed will be those received a week before the release of the newsletter, which will be published at irregular intervals between issues of the quarterly, *Historic Preservation.*

Hillforest Mansion, Aurora, Ind.

Trust Repository

From a gift of Miss Barbara Guthrie, Newburgh, Ind., to the National Trust Repository, the Hillforest Historical Foundation, Inc., Aurora, Ind., has received on loan a horsehair love seat and two matching chairs. a Victorian carpet, a Royal Porcelain six-piece bowl and pitcher set, and a walnut desk with curly maple panels. The furnishings are on display at *Hillforest Mansion,* a community historical and cultural center. Clay Lancaster says of this mansion: "The 'steamboat house' became a minor craze in America beginning in the decade before the Civil War. One of the finest examples is a residence called *Hillforest* . . . which commands a magnificent vista of the Ohio River. The architectural style of the house is Italianate, with brackets under the deep eaves and quoins at the corners; but the piazzas curve out like the prow of a boat, and the coupled Tuscan columns are as slender as the posts of a ship's deck. The crowning feature is a circular belvedere recalling a pilothouse. It is worth noting that the window sashes and shutters belonging to the central pavilion all are curved to conform with the cylindrical shape. The plan of the house is conventional except for the staircase that springs from the middle of the transverse hall and divides into two flights at the landing, following the pattern of stairways on the better boats of the period."

The Trust was instrumental in placing a mahogany dressing table, which belonged to Dolly Madison, in *The Octagon,* headquarters of the American Institute of Architects, Washington, D. C. The dressing table, gift of a Madison descendant, Mrs. Carl Stillman, is appropriately placed since the Madisons lived in *The Octagon* following the burning of the White House by the British.

A late eighteenth-century Hepplewhite sideboard of mahogany, with inlay and bowed front, and a late seventeenth-century English portrait of a lady were accepted for exhibition at the Schuyler Mansion, Schuylerville, N. Y.

One of three copies by William West of his celebrated portrait of Lord Bryon was unveiled at the Hunt-Morgan House, Lexington, Ky., during the Blue Grass Preservation Short Course. West, a native of Lexington, studied in Philadelphia under Thomas Sully, and in 1822 went to Europe. From 1826 to 1833 his portraits were exhibited at the Royal Academy in London. Benjamin Kittredge of South Carolina presented the portrait to the National Trust several years ago.

An English Jacobean press cupboard and court cupboard, examples of English furniture of the second half of the seventeenth century, have recently been placed at the newly restored Adam Thoroughgood House, Princess Anne County, Va. At the left hand top door of the oak court cupboard is carved the date "1684," and on the right hand door are the initials "I.H.E." Similar court cupboards are listed in early Virginia inventories. The cupboards were donated by Mrs. Clifford R. Hendrix.

Historic Savannah Foundation, Inc., has acquired a cut-glass chandelier, gift of Mrs. Bowdoin Davis. The chandelier hangs in the Davenport House, a two-story brick Georgian structure.

Mrs. Indian Edwards gave the Trust a carved rosewood bed and dresser which are now in the Cherry House, owned by the Harris County Historical Society, Houston, Texas.

Staircase, showing steamboat influence, at *Hillforest Mansion*

Lititz Moravian Church (1787), Lititz, Pa.

DESTRUCTION

Lititz, Pa. "The loss, in money value, may run to a million dollars; in intangibles, the loss is incalculable," reported the Board of Trustees of Lititz Moravian Church following its destruction by a mid-July fire. In continuous use since its erection in 1787, the frame church building was rich in tradition. For generations it had attracted visitors, especially at Christmas and Easter when the Moravians hold their unique rituals of the lovefeasts and greeting of the dawn.

New Haven, Conn. Yale University's new five-story electrical engineering laboratory will be erected on the site of the old Sheffield house. This structure was built in 1832 by Ithiel Town, famous New Haven architect, and was the home of Joseph Earl Sheffield until 1882 when the building was bequeathed by him to the university. Known as the Sheffield Scientific School, the house as early as 1897 was called "completely inadequate" in the president's annual report.

Tombstone, Ariz. Three frontier-era buildings in the "town too tough to die" were burned in an early summer fire, causing an estimated loss of $100,000. The Crystal Palace Saloon, the Tombstone Cafe, and the *Epitaph* newspaper office, landmarks built in the early 1880's, were threatened. The Tombstone Restoration Commission, a member organization of the National Trust, is seeking $33,000 to restore the old Cochise Court House and $30,000 to purchase and restore Schieffelin Hall, one of the largest adobe structures in the United States.

PROPOSED PRESERVATION

Springfield, Ill. "Let's save more homes of the men of mind and spirit; the poets and philosophers are left to the school books, but the Presidents' homes are preserved," writes Mrs. Ernest Ives, sister of former Governor Adlai Stevenson, in supporting a campaign to make Vachel Lindsay's home into a memorial. The Vachel Lindsay Association is conducting a campaign to obtain subscriptions to purchase the house.

Jackson, Miss. Brice's Crossroads, the battlefield where General Nathan Bedford Forrest, C.S.A. met and defeated numerically superior Union forces, has been proposed as a Mississippi state memorial. Governor J. P. Coleman recommends a state appropriation of $5,000 to develop the area.

Allentown, Pa. Splintered Bogert's Bridge got a new lease on life with word from the State Highway Department that it expects to leave the 116-year-old covered wooden span in place when a modern concrete bridge is built over the Little Lehigh. Earlier the department announced its plans to replace

the old bridge with a new structure designed to handle traffic demands. A spontaneous public campaign to "Save Bogert's Bridge" won the reprieve for the condemned covered bridge.

Camp Ripley, Minn. Abandoned by the U. S. Army in 1877, old Fort Ripley will be partially restored as a Minnesota state historical monument. The powder magazine, constructed of three-foot thick granite blocks, is to be protected against further deterioration and vandalism. The fort served as a protection for peaceful Winnebago Indians who were located as a buffer tribe between unfriendly Sioux and Chippewa bands relocated into northern and southern Minnesota areas. The powder magazine will be a memorial to "the many brave and gallant soldiers of the garrison who played so important a role in the peaceful settlement of a great state."

Williamsport, Pa. Tiadaghton Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution is sponsoring a campaign to save the famed and aged Tiadaghton elm. In 1776 Fair Play Men met under the boughs of the tree to frame and sign the "Pine Creek Declaration of Independence." Though the frontiersmen were far from the seat of colonial government at the time, they asserted their independence on the very day the Continental Congress declared the 13 colonies free and independent of Great Britain.

New Paltz, N.Y. Abraham Hasbrouck house was purchased in early summer with $28,850 from a nearby Reformed Church, $6,000 from members of the Hasbrouck family in many parts of the country, and $10,000 from a local foundation. The pre-Revolutionary stone house was built by Abrahm Hasbrouck, one of a group of Huguenots driven by the persecution of Louis XIV to Pfalz on the German Rhine who later settled in the region near Kingston, N.Y.

Cleveland, Ohio. Preservation of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, known as the Rockefeller church, is called for by the *Plain Dealer.* It was announced that the structure will be used commercially or demolished to make a parking lot. Its great auditorium, seating 2300, is the largest church auditorium in Cleveland.

Bangor, Me. Urging the city Council to request state funds for the repair and preservation of Morse's Bridge, the Bangor *News* claims it is one of the 10 covered bridges that remain in the state, and of the 10 it is the longest. The 98th Legislature had appropriated $50,000 to be spent during the next two years for rehabilitation of the state's covered bridges.

Cairo, Ill. Steamboat models, maps, and other mementos of the Mississippi River will be displayed in a 10-room, mid-nineteenth century mansion, recently accepted as a state museum. The owners, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Grieve, were members of the beautification committee in a community development program of Cairo, sponsored by Southern Illinois University, which recommended the establishment of a museum for the Mississippi and its tributaries.

Buzaglo's warming machine ordered by the royal governor, Lord Botetourt, for the Governor's Palace, Williamsburg, Va. The "1770 Directions for Using the Warming Machine" list 13 steps from "Put on Cinders enough as high as the Blowing-Hole," to "If your Chimney smokes, and the Fire will not light, open six inches of Sash-window; set your Chips and Shavings a Fire; when they are well lighted, shut the large Door, and keep the little one open; close your Sash, and it will smoke no more."

Heating and Restoration

Man has always wanted to be cool when it is hot, and hot when it is cool; historic structures too should be cool when it is hot, and hot when it is cool.

Robert H. Emerick, consulting engineer of North Charleston, S. C., in writing of the heating of restored buildings in the August issue of *Progressive Architecture,* states, "The objective is not human comfort, but to delay the decay of aged fabrics, manuscripts, and furniture normally on display in rooms and halls . . . the building itself will last longer, since controlled humidity and temperature discourage termites and dry rot."

Invisibility, "a successful marriage between the designer's imagination and the building's natural structure," is essential in the heating of historic buildings. Each project has its own solution. Since efficiency, in such cases, is secondary to invisibility, the heating system will have imperfections. Ninety-nine per cent invisibility is obtained by setting a register or grille under the andirons or charcoal grate of a fireplace, flush with the hearth. A grille may be placed over a doorway-cornice, as has been expertly done at *Monticello,* Va., where a year-round heating and cooling system was installed by the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation in 1954. A less expensive method is the concealing of registers or grilles behind curtains. The corner cabinet used in the dining room and study of *Pennsbury Manor,* Pa., is a camouflaged circulating stack for a hot-water convector.

Delivering heat to room dispensers is an additional complication in obtaining invisibility, and it is important to take advantage of structural peculiarities in making a satisfactory installation.

A sealed-off void may be discovered by tapping the walls, especially along fireplace chimneys where hidden passages most frequently occur.

The durability and maintenance of an underground distribution system are major factors in the evaluation of the heating of multiple buildings. A single, central plant is the traditional way to heat a group of buildings, but it can be very expensive. The system's life expectancy is from 20 to 30 years, but after the first decade it must be watched closely for leakage. *Mount Vernon* has a costly tunnel construction which allows for personal inspection to make external pipe repairs, but internal corrosion must be prevented by proper water conditioning.

Local heating facilities for each building are gaining favor over tne traditional central plant because of automatic firing and the availability of gas and oil fuels. Aged chimneys, once thought unsafe for use, can be equipped with flues that are inserted from the roof and even go around corners, staying gas-tight and safe throughout.

Which of the two systems is better for heating a number of buildings is determined by comparison of costs—four boilers, four chimney remodelings, four oil tanks or gas connections—vs. —a single boiler, one chimney, one fuel system, a network of distribution piping, plus maintenance costs for a 20-year period. A formula is given to predict maintenance expenses upon which an accurate evaluation depends.

Integration of mixed usage is not a problem in a restoration, but becomes an engineering challenge in a converted building—one that has been given a contemporary function and used in different ways at different times of the day. Again each project has its solution, determined by its original construction and present need. A duct system can be used throughout with different zones regulated by motor-operated dampers with time and temperature controls. Split systems operate successfully with simple radiators or convectors in the area calling for simple heating, and hot-water or steam coils in the air ducts in an area needing daily ventilation. The basic heater for a split system is a steam or hot-water boiler. "Occasionally, two separate heating systems will be selected, based

Stove, designed by Benjamin H. Latrobe, in *The Octagon,* Washington, D. C.

on the assumption that operating two small units at high efficiency is economically preferable to a large one that merely simmers at very low efficiency much of the time."

Accompanying the article is a Syllabus of Building Factors, wherein 12 proposed building uses are considered for humidity control, summer cooling, integral ventilation, multiple buildings, and invisibility.

Mr. Emerick concludes the article with words of encouragement and caution: "Nothing is impossible, but the cost of doing the impossible might be unacceptably high."

—Abstract by T. B.

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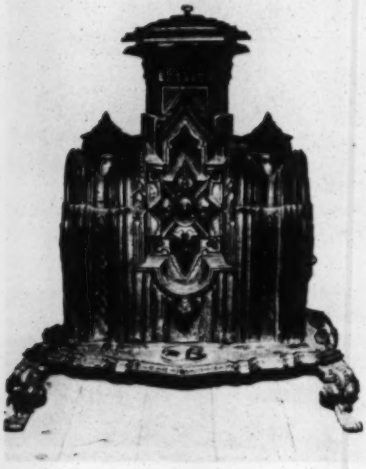


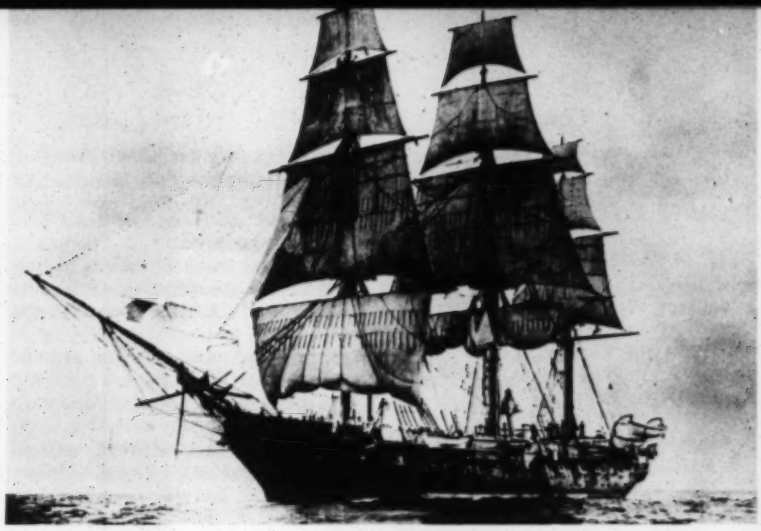
Castle, a parlor stove in Farmers' Museum, N. Y., manufactured 1853 by G. W. Eddy, Troy

FOREIGN PRESERVATION

Laborite Kenneth Robinson asked in the House of Commons that the London house where Charles Dickens wrote many of his works be saved because of special architectural and historic interest. He was rebuffed by the housing minister, Henry Brooke, who said the house had been greatly altered through the years. He added that "there are plenty of other Dickens houses."

The International Congress of Architects and Technicians of Historical Monuments was held in Paris in May, sponsored by the restoration architects of France, in cooperation with the Minister of Education and UNESCO. In addition to French representatives, there were delegates from 30 other countries attending the Congress. The comprehensive program included discussion on the vocational and spiritual training of the historical monument architect, his relationship with arts and crafts involved in the maintenance or ornamentation of the building, and his relationship with archaeologists and town planners. Delegates, including Dick Sutton and Herbert E. Kahler of the National Park Service, inspected restorations in progress in the environs of Paris and were met by the architect-in-charge who explained work at the site.

Plans to build five new museums with adjoining parks situated at outstanding historic sites was announced by the Institute of Puerto Rican Cul-'ure. An archaeological park and museum near Utuado, a small town in the mountains on the western part of the island, will commemorate a 1500-year-old Indian civilization. The program includes a museum at the site of the first capital founded by the Spanish conquerors, a few minutes' drive from San Juan; a religious art museum in the Porta Coeli Church in San German; a military and naval museum in the ruins of the old Spanish San Geromino Castle; and a museum in old San Juan of nineteenth-century Spanish culture.



The Constellation

The frigate *Constellation,* oldest ship in the U. S. Navy, will be restored to her original design and permanently docked at Baltimore, Md., where the ship was built, mustered her crew, and fought her last fight in the Chesapeake Bay waters.

Restoration funds of $2,000,000 are sought by the Constellation Committee. The ship, docked at Pier Four on Pratt Street, near downtown Baltimore, is open to visitors. Despite battle damage and her 159 years, naval experts pronounce the *Constellation* in an excellent state of preservation. Pump, rigging, officers' wardroom furniture, bunks, fiddle, cat-head and the Commodore's "built-in" bathtub are original fittings available for restoration.

The *Constellation* was launched at the Baltimore navy yard of Samuel and Joseph Sterrett on Sept. 7, 1797, and set sail under the command of Thomas Truxtun, who had distinguished himself pirateering against the British in the American Revolution. On this assignment, Truxtun established shipboard regulations—the four-hour watch system and the three degrees of courts-martial. His rules of 1789 still appear in the *Blue Jackets Manual* of today's U. S. Navy.

In 1813 the frigate was blockaded by the British in Chesapeake Bay, but as soon as hostilities ceased, she sailed to the Mediterranean for action against the pirates off North Africa. Commodore Kearney took her to the Far East in 1840 to protect interests of American citizens threatened by war between China and Great Britain. It was the *Constellation* which saved Ireland in 1880 from famine by carrying food to the starving island. From 1894 to 1941 the ship served as a training vessel at Newport, R. I.

By presidential proclamation in 1941, the *Constellation* became Admiral Ernest J. King's flagship of the Atlantic Fleet. At the end of the war the ship was towed to the Boston Naval Shipyard to remain until 1953 when she was ordered scrapped. As a result of this order, public action brought into being a bill signed by President Eisenhower in 1955, authorizing transfer and delivery of the ship from the U. S. Navy to the committee in Baltimore. The *Constellation* will be permanently berthed at Fort McHenry, the "Star Spangled Banner" memorial in Baltimore, when restoration is completed.

NEWS OF MEMBERS

Mrs. W. Randolph Burgess resigned from the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the National Trust and from the chairmanship of the Woodlawn Plantation Committee. Mr. Burgess was appointed permanent representative of the United States on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Council. The Burgesses will leave for Paris the first of October.

Hagley Museum, which occupies an old textile mill on the site of the original du Pont Company powder mills near Wilmington, Del., was recently dedicated as an industrial history museum. The exterior of the building has been restored, and the interior remodeled to provide space for modern displays. The site, 165 acres along Brandywine Creek, was given for museum purposes by members of the du Pont family to Eleutherian Mills-Hagley Foundation in 1952.

Two additional historic sites, *Hope Lodge* and *The Highlands*, will be administered by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. *Hope Lodge*, Montgomery County, was built in 1723 by Samuel Morris. The Georgian structure, restored in 1922 by the late Mr. and Mrs. William C. Degn, will be further restored and maintained by the Commission with a $290,000 trust fund established under the terms of Mrs. Degn's will. *The Highlands*, a handsome example of domestic federal architecture, was built in 1796 by Anthony Morris on a 43-acre estate in Whitemarsh Township.

The old Governor's Mansion in Columbus has been proposed by the state as a depository for historical papers of the Ohio Historical Society. Acquired by the state in 1919 as the first home for Ohio governors, the mansion has not been occupied since January. The grounds would be developed for housing of the archival administration of the historical society, the Ohio State Library, and the Ohioana Library. "An archives building has been a project of the historical society for many years," says Erwin C. Zepp, director.

Medals were presented to twelve persons in recognition of their contributions to the preservation of historic buildings and American decorative arts by the Preservation Society of Newport County (R. I.), in conjunction with the opening of the White Horse Tavern and the Tiffany Ball at Marble House on July 13. The recipients were Mrs. Francis B. Crowninshield, Henry Francis du Pont, Col. and Mrs. Edgar W. Garbisch, Maxim Karolik, Archbold Van Beuren, Mrs. Katherine Prentis Murphy, Charles Scarlett, Jr., H. Rodney Sharpe, Mrs. J. Watson Webb, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Needham Flynt.

Title to the 1752-1799 portion of the Porter-Phelps-Huntington House with an acre of surrounding land was transferred from Dr. and Mrs. James Lincoln Huntington to the Porter-Phelps-Huntington Foundation, Inc. last December. Incorporators are Mrs. Stephens Brown of Amherst, Aubrey B. Butler of Northampton, Mrs. Morris R. Dwight of Holyoke, David M. G. Huntington of Cambridge, James Lincoln Huntington of Hadley, and Alfred C. Muller of Hatfield. Dr. Huntington will continue to live in a section of the house adjoining the historic house museum of which he is curator.

Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton announced July 31 the appointment of Dr. John A. Krout, vice president and provost of Columbia University, New York City, and Architect Earl H. Reed, F.A.I.A., of Chicago, to the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments. They succeed Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, 3rd, and Dean Turpin C. Bannister of the College of Architecture and Fine Arts, University of Florida, Gainesville, whose terms expired on June 30. Board appointments are for a six-year period.

Restoration of the home of Rochester's first mayor, Jonathan Child, will be undertaken by the Society for the Preservation of Landmarks in Western New York. Considered a prime example of the Greek Revival period in Rochester architecture, the 120-year-old house will continue to be used as a meeting place for the Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist. The architect was Hugh Hastings; it was known as *Child's Folly* because of its elaborateness. The society, in order to bring about proper restoration is seeking lithographs, plans, old prints, descriptions or knowledge of original furnishings.

Ante bellum *René Beauregard* House stands in front of the American defense line at Chalmette. The house is said to have been built after a plan by architect Gallier for the Marquis de la Trava, and was named *Bueno Reposito.*

Chalmette Battle II

The Battle of New Orleans is being waged again, this time by public protest which has been partially victorious. Twenty local organizations joined the Louisiana Historic Landmarks Council in opposing use of land owned by Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corporation for a sewage disposal plant on the property line of the Chalmette National Park and within 312 feet of the René Beauregard House Museum. Citizen action resulted in the Kaiser Corporation making available for the St. Bernard Parish sewage plant, property which the Corporation says "is adequate for their [St. Bernard Parish] purposes and the location of which is regarded by local historical groups as satisfactory with reference to the Chalmette National Park."

Before declaring a state of peace, citizens seek to protect permanently 66 acres of land, a portion of which was to be used for the disposal plant. Chalmette National Park encompasses only part of the field where the last major land battle was fought between the United States and Great Britain on Jan. 8, 1815, for control of the mouth of the Mississippi and for the American Southwest of that day. The 66-acre tract, between the river and the park boundary, was part of the battleground.

Acting on behalf of the historically minded Louisiana citizens, the National Trust, in a letter to the Kaiser Corporation, urged that the 66-acre tract of Kaiser property be granted "either to the nation through the National Park Service, or to the Louisiana Landmarks Council, a strong organization with able leaders in New Orleans." William Marks, vice president and secretary of the Corporation, replied: "The company desires to cooperate to the greatest extent possible . . . [it] would be willing to exchange the 66-acre tract of land for other river-front property in the vicinity of the Chalmette plant, which would preserve the essential land requirements of this plant, if such other land could be obtained by the National Park Service or other authorized agency."

Parlor of the Grant Home in 1955 before restoration

Parlor of the Grant Home after restoration

General Grant's Galena Home

General Ulysses S. Grant's Home at Galena, Ill., was officially reopened as an historic site on April 27, with ceremonies led by Governor William G. Stratton. The occasion culminated five years of historical archaeological research and two years of actual restoration by the Illinois Division of Parks and Memorials.

In 1860 Grant came to Galena to clerk in his father's leather store, after unsuccessfully farming *Hardscrabble*, near St. Louis. Only four years later, as the climax of a celebration for the returning war hero, Galena presented Grant with the two-story, red-brick house with wide overhanging eaves. The house remained in the Grant family until 1904, when Frederick Dent Grant, son of the former president, gave the structure back to the city. Maintaining it as a public attraction proved too expensive for the town, and in 1932 the house was presented to the State of Illinois and incorporated into the Division of Parks and Memorials. It was not until 1955, however, that sufficient funds were appropriated by the state legislature to permit restoration.

The General lived in the house until 1867, when he temporarily assumed the duties of Secretary of War, and in 1868 the military hero was elected president. After two presidential terms and a world tour, Grant returned to Galena in 1879. The bearded general and his Japanese servant became a familiar sight on Galena streets for the next two years. In 1881, the former president left for New York and never returned.

Original plans and specifications for the house, built in 1859 as a residence for Alexander Jackson of Galena, permitted authentic structural restoration. The frame of the house was strengthened and a solid copper roof was laid in the locked-seam manner, following the architect's drawings.

Furniture in the house today was owned by the Grant family in 1865, with necessary additions characteristic of the Victorian 1870's. Souvenirs of Grant's world tour have been retained whenever possible; others may be used in a small museum planned for the site of the old carriage house.

Popular stories were disproved by professional analysis of the surviving structure. In steaming paper from the walls, the name of the paperhanger and the date, August 1905, contradicted the legend that the wallpapers dated from the Grant occupancy. An arrangement of fruit under a glass dome, supposedly preserved by Mrs. Grant with an "old secret Indian herb formula," proved to be made of wax. Three-thousand-year-old Chinese lamps were identified as nineteenth-century Italian copies of early Roman bronze lamps. However, an old pair of shoes in the house were found to have been Mrs. Grant's with her name and that of the maker printed in gold inside the sole.

Today the town of Galena, Ill., presents much the same appearance it did following the Civil War, for Grant's departure in 1881 coincided with the general decline of the town's lead mine and river boat industries. But now the town "which time forgot" has discovered that its future lies in its past. There is great interest in preservation and restoration — Chicago expatriates are buying and restoring old houses, and tourists are setting new commercial patterns.

—Richard S. Hagen,
Historical Consultant
Illinois Division of
Parks and Memorials

Robie house by Frank Lloyd Wright, Chicago, Ill.

IN DANGER

Chicago, Ill. Two hundred thousand dollars are sought to save Frank Lloyd Wright's Robie house, scheduled for September demolition by the Chicago Theological Seminary. Nationwide protest followed President Arthur Cushman McGiffert's March announcement that the only desirable location for a badly needed dormitory was occupied in part by the 48-year-old Robie house.

Making a concerted effort to save the house are the successful 1941 Committee for the Preservation of the Robie House; the American Institute of Architects' Chicago Chapter; the national American Institute of Architects' Committee for the Preservation of Historic Buildings, located in Chicago with Earl H. Reed as chairman; and the Arts Committee for the Preservation of the Robie House. *Architectural Record's* March issue stated: "And when the National Trust for Historic Preservation added its voice to this chorus, a milestone in architectural preservation had been reached: for the Robie house was the first building erected in this century the National Trust had ever moved to help protect."

The fight also brought into existence a Commission on Chicago Architectural Landmarks, with Daniel Catton Rich as chairman. Additional defendants vary from 250 Yale students, who contributed to a Robie house fund, to Mies Van der Rohe, who appeared with other leaders before a committee of the seminary.

Combined efforts are directed toward preventing demolition and to finding another site for the dormitory and a new owner willing to preserve and maintain the house. Suggestions ranged

from moving the structure to the Midway Gardens, to an exchange of houses between the seminary and Phi Delta Theta fraternity to which Wright belonged when a student at the University of Wisconsin.

According to Sigfried Giedion, in *Space, Time and Architecture*, this house "has had . . . the most far-reaching influence of all his [Wright's] works"; it was the Robie house which "brought the new American architecture to Europe in 1911."

The Robie house is an architectural mecca, having been visited by thousands of people from all over the world since it was built in 1909 by Wright for his friend Frederick Robie, a motorcycle manufacturer, at a cost of $35,000. When nearly all houses had basements the Robie house was built on a concrete slab, a commonplace type of construction today. Its horizontal lines, wide eaves, cantilevered construction, and low-ceilinged, spacious rooms foreshadowed the houses built today. The house is one of the first to have an attached garage, recognizing that the automobile was "here to stay."

Concord, Mass. Citizens of Concord, led by the Thoreau Society, charge that Walden Pond is being desecrated by Middlesex County commissioners who have undertaken a $50,000 project to improve the reservation, the first step being to plan space for a large Red Cross swimming program. Boston *Herald* comments editorially that "the commissioners did things with a heavy hand . . . bulldozed the bank, chopped down trees which should have been saved, did away with much natural cover thereby causing erosion, and built a road in a manner which aroused Concord residents. . . . Properly administered there should be no conflict between Walden, the *shrine* and Walden, *the recreation facility*. Emerson and Thoreau, would much rather be remembered by what they wrote than by a pond which in any case can never be the same again." The pond has been visited by thousands of students on annual pilgrimages, but has also been a recreation area for 20 years.

New York, N. Y. Waterfront rehabilitation, estimated at $187,000, will involve demolition of Christopher Street Ferry Terminal on the Hudson River. The terminal was built in Philadelphia, as the New Jersey building of the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876. A year later, Edwin A. Stevens of the Hoboken ferry boat family, bought the structure and shipped it, piece by piece, by barge to Manhattan, where it was reassembled at the New York end of the Hoboken ferry line. The building, a marvel of the then construction world, was built like a circus tent, its entire roof supported by a single steel girder in the center. The structure has been idle since the service at Christopher Street Hoboken ferry was terminated in March, 1955.

LILLY ENDOWMENT GIFT

The Institute of Early American History and Culture, sponsored by the College of William and Mary and Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., has been awarded $60,000 by the Lilly Endowment of Indianapolis to promote the expansion of its book publication program. An annual grant of $20,000 for the next three years will assist the Institute in subsidizing scholarly publications of high caliber without financial obligation to authors. Foundation support for publication, rather than for research, marks a relatively new departure in the policy of such organizations. The Lilly Endowment was organized in 1937 to promote and support religious, educational, and charitable projects.

LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

North Carolina's increasing interest in the preservation of historic sites and buildings was commented on editorially by the Goldsboro *News-Argus*. Bills enacted in June included: $7,500 for a memorial to President James K. Polk; $7,500 to Buncombe County to honor former Senator Zeb Vance; $4,000 for restoration of Person's Ordinary, noted colonial tavern in Warren County; $15,000 for restoration of Alamance battleground; $10,000 for improvements at town Creek Indian Mound in Montgomery County; $25,000 to Harnet County, contingent on the collection of $258,000 from private sources, as a contribution to the memorial to the late General William Lee; $30,000 for the restoration of the birthplace of Charles B. Aycock, leader in the state's public education system; and a sum for the preservation of the Harper house and farm land at Bentonville, site of the last battle of the Civil War.

A proposal for a 25-story state office building was presented to the Massachusetts Committee on State Administration. Its proponents were the real estate operators who proposed to finance the structure. The Mayor, the Real Estate Board, architects and the Beacon Hill Civic Association, Inc., opposed construction of the building on the Hotel Bellevue site, directly across Bowdoin Street from the State House. Massachusetts has a statute for the protection of the architectural and historical values of the Beacon Hill district.

Kentucky has asked the federal government for $40,000 to match a $20,000 state allocation and $20,000 from the Frankfort, Franklin County and the Frankfort Electric and Water Board, to finance a two-year planning program to preserve the "historical charm" of Frankfort. The Capital City Planning and Zoning Commission is in charge of the project, which will not be easy says the Louisville *Times*, "even with an expertly prepared master plan for guidance. There always will be owners of landmark property who would like to replace it with parking lots. There will be others who would raze old buildings to erect filling stations. But in the long run the interests of property-owners, like those of all Kentuckians who love Frankfort, will be served best by preserving the streets that will retain their old-fashioned character. It can be done, as New Orleans and Charleston attest. And it makes as much sense in dollars and cents as it does in sentiment."

Look Magazine 1956 Community Home Achievement Award was given to the city of Baltimore, Md., on April 18 "in recognition of outstanding efforts" by Bolton Hill "in improving the homes and residential areas of the community." This was one of nine awards made to cities throughout the United States. Bolton Hill, Inc., engaged in the real estate business in Baltimore, as a principal and not as an agent or broker, is a neighborhood citizens' organization. Its business consists of buying, renovating and either selling or leasing residential property to others. Its activities have so far been confined to the Mount Royal area of Baltimore, the only large homogeneous residential district remaining in downtown Baltimore, and consisting of approximately 32 city blocks and 530 residential properties. Most of the houses were built 1850-1900, and the neighborhood had deteriorated considerably since 1939.

Omnibus park bills, granting more than $7,000,000 to the development of state beaches and parks, were signed by Governor Goodwin Knight of California. A two-million-dollar appropriation will enable San Francisco's Palace of Fine Arts to become a state park. Signing of the bill ended several years of campaigning to save the deteriorat-

ing San Francisco Bay landmark designed by Bernard R. Maybeck, A.I.A., of Berkeley. The palace, built as a temporary structure at a cost of $691,929.92 for the 1915 Panama Pacific International Exposition, is made of wood and plaster, although the main building has steel supports. Governor Knight also signed legislation to help finance the beach and park program by increasing the ceiling on state tideland oil revenue earmarked for this fund to $12,000,000 a year.

Funds to restore Gutzon Borglum's studio, used during the carving of the heroic figures of the four American presidents on Mount Rushmore, were urged by Congressman E. Y. Berry (R., S. D.). Other works of Borglum are an equestrian statue of General Philip Henry Sheridan in Washington, D. C.; the large bust of Abraham Lincoln in the Nation's Capitol; statues of Beecher, Altgeld, Huntington, William Jennings Bryan; and figures of the Apostles in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City. The Rapid City *Journal*, in calling Borglum a great American patriot as well as a great sculptor, said he was scathing in his ridicule of American artists who studied in Europe. The sculptor maintained that the greatest artistic inspiration was in America.

JEFFERSON COLLECTION

Thomas Jefferson's art collection, widely dispersed after his death, is being traced through a list of the paintings known to have been sent to Boston and sold at the Athenaeum in 1828 and Chester Harding's Gallery in 1833. The Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation is seeking the assistance of museums and historical societies in an effort to locate some of these paintings. Jefferson himself is assisting in the task through two catalogues which he compiled; his 1771 catalogue lists 20 paintings and pieces of statuary of a mythological, classical or religious nature, and his second catalogue entitled a "Catalogue of paintings, etc. at Monticello," made in 1809, lists 127 items.

Two years after Jefferson's death on July 4, 1826, the majority of *Monticello* paintings were sent to Boston for exhibition and sale, at the suggestion of Joseph Coolidge, of Boston, who had married Jefferson's granddaughter, Ellen W Randolph. Disposition of portraits following exhibition at the Boston Athenaeum is not definitely known, since the sale catalogue is not marked.

Those having information helpful to the project are asked to communicate with James A. Bear, curator.

SHOW ON THE ROAD

The National Trust has put a show on the road—and a most exciting show it proved to be. In Lexington, Ky., the first short course in preservation played to a full house for three busy days. Sponsored by the Trust, the Society for the Preservation of Lexington and Fayette County, and the Lilly Endowment, the seminar drew more than eighty preservationists from Indiana, Kentucky, New York, Ohio, Texas, Virginia, and Washington, D. C.

Planned as an experiment, the course was based on the Historic House Keeping seminars held for the past two years in Cooperstown, N. Y. In this case the course went directly to the area, dealt with specific problems of local interest, and visited historic houses and sites in the vicinity. The enthusiasm and interest of local groups and individuals confirm the Trust's belief that such programs, taken to the communities, make a valuable contribution to local preservation efforts. In addition to local participants, the entire community is reached through newspaper reports and publicity. It is hoped that the Trust will continue to

work with local groups in such on-the-spot programs.

The Blue Grass Preservation Short Course began on Thursday, July 25, with a welcoming luncheon at which Richard H. Howland stated the purpose of the course. He outlined the preservation movement in this country from the earliest organized efforts, in 1820 for the mid-eighteenth century of Touro Synagogue in Newport, to twentieth-century activities. The goal common in the preservation of each historic building, he declared, is to invoke an atmosphere based on integrity which will give a lasting impression of the people and the time in which they lived. Later additions of importance are not thoughtlessly ripped away but evaluated for the period of the house to be represented.

Emphasizing the need for the same integrity in furnishing the house, James L. Cogar, Williamsburg, Va., urged research in inventories, family letters, and newspapers to discover what the people of the house and community used and admired. Richard Bales, conductor of the orchestra at the National Gallery of Art, brought the southern scene of the mid-nineteenth century to life with background and examples of music popular in the Confederacy. A rousing version of *Dixie* ended the afternoon and sent the audience marching out for a walking tour of nearby Gratz Park, guided by Kentuckian Clay Lancaster.

Successful use of a restored historic house was demonstrated Thursday evening when the Hunt-Morgan House welcomed course members to a candlelight dinner.

Friday morning Frederick D. Nichols, A.I.A., professor of architecture at the University of Virginia, discussed integrity of architectural research, with examples of work from *Monticello* and the University of Virginia. Extreme care in research and handling of historic materials was emphasized, too, by Margaret Brown Klapthor, associate curator of the Department of History of the Smithsonian Institution, in her talk on "Handling Historic Costumes, and Dresses of the First Ladies of the White House." Tips on cleaning, storing, and displaying costumes and textiles were given with the general warning "when in doubt, don't."

At the Friday lunch meeting, Earl H. Reed, F.A.I.A., chairman of the American Institute of Architects Committee on Preservation of Historic Buildings, was presented a silver julep cup in recognition of his services to historic preservation. Afternoon speakers included Agnes Downey, historian at the National Park Service, who dealt with the responsibility of the house museum in representing history to children, demonstrating effective methods used at the Custis-Lee Mansion, Arlington, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Coke entertained at open house, following the day's talks. After an evening tour of Henry Clay's home, *Ashland,* Mrs. Lida Mayo introduced Henry Clay to the group, through a talk on "Henry Clay, Kentuckian."

The final day of the course was devoted to a tour of nearby historic sites, conducted by Clay Lancaster: *Welcome Hall,* Versailles; Constitution Square and Ephraim McDowell House, Danville; *Liberty Hall* and Orlando Brown House, Frankfort. Lunch was served at Shakertown Inn in the Pleasant Hill community, and a tour of Shaker buildings was made under the guidance of F. Gerald Ham, graduate student at the University of Kentucky, who traced the history and life of the settlement.

Under the watchful eye and skillful behind-the-scenes managing of Mrs. Helen Duprey Bullock, of the Trust, and Joseph Graves, of the Lexington Society, the experiment was a constructive and educational one for faculty and students alike. Perhaps this will be the first of many short courses?

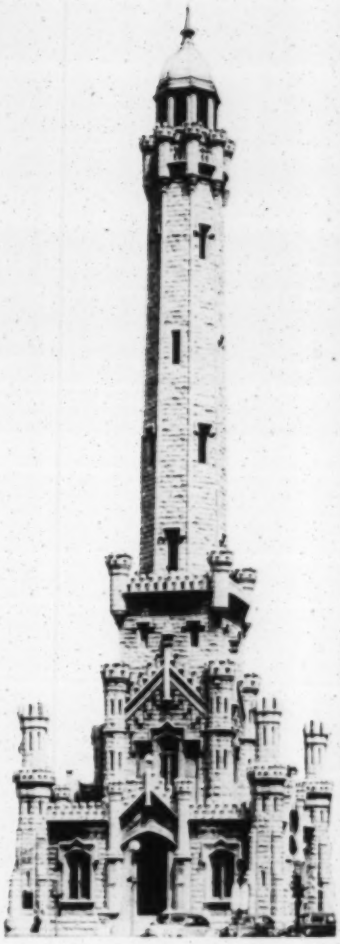
—Barbara Snow, Managing Editor
ANTIQUES Magazine

PUBLICATIONS

The Gingerbread Age, A View of Victorian America. By John Maass. New York: Rinehart & Company, Inc., 1957, 212 pp., illus., $7.95.

A short text is accompanied by scores of contemporary engravings and excellent modern photographs that illustrate the varying aspects of American architecture during the debatable years between 1837, when Victoria ascended England's throne, and the early 1880's. There is superior work and inferior work represented, but none that reflects a "bad" period. It is time that preservationists look at nineteenth century building with a critical eye, and a realization that Victorian architecture is a true expression of its time, a symbol of an era that was not given to understatement.

We shall be guilty of serious malfeasance if we do not not seek to preserve for later generations the best and the most typical examples of these decades, using the same regard that we give to distinguished examples of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Every age thinks that the architecture, decorative arts, costumes, and similar products of their immediate predecessors are hideous; the Victorians dislike the symmetry of Georgian architecture, thinking it dull and restricted. Martin Van Buren remodelled Lindenwald, his eighteenth-century New York house, from a Palladian to an Italian villa. We have now come to value the eighteenth century's formal dignity.



The Chicago Water Tower, with its many subordinate turrets, was built in 1860 and survived the Great Fire of 1871.

Let us not be criticized by a future generation that will admire the Victorian with discernment and appreciation. We cannot allow great examples to be razed or to be remodelled into stripped, simplified travesties of their original appearance in an effort to make them look early and in good taste. Taste changes, but buildings are defenseless and the best should be preserved until popular taste accepts them once again.

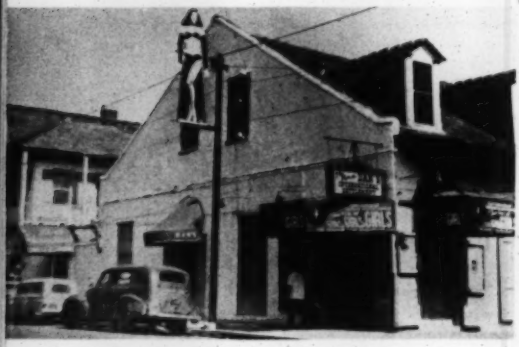
—R.H.H.

Historic Preservation Law. By Jacob H. Morrison of the New Orleans Bar, Pelican Publishing Co., New Orleans, 1957. 113 pp. illus., $3.50.

Whether the preservationist is concerned with merely the marking of an historic building or the saving of a whole area, he must know something of the law on the subject, and the lawyers who draw a new act or ordinance must know a great deal. This book furnishes a much-needed tool.

Mr. Morrison, who has been fighting the court battles for the preservation of the Vieux Carré in New Orleans, is particularly fitted to cover this subject in the concise, readable, yet scholarly way that he has. As he states in the preface: "It is designed to be a ready reference available to individuals, organizations, and public officials who have joined in the growing campaign to maintain the relics and monuments of this country's past." Mrs. Helen Duprey Bullock, historian of the National Trust, has supplied the introduction.

There are three short chapters. The first outlines the basic origin and existing scope of preservation laws. Most readers will be surprised to learn the extent to which interest in historic preservation has reached, as reflected in acts of Congress and state laws. Forty-two pages of the appendix are taken up with a state-by-state resume of such laws of all types. Chapter two outlines the important court decisions that have supported laws pertaining to aesthetic control, which has been the basis of the preservation of historic private property. The third chapter further traces the development of laws backed by state and U.S. Supreme Court decisions leading to the now firm legal foundation of the preservation of historic districts by architectural control. How this has come about from ever-increasing interest in our heritage with the expanding use of the police power through the zoning principle is fascinating reading, both for the lawyer and the interested layman. The legal history of the movement has been covered to a degree by numerous articles in law reviews, but here the author has crystallized former studies and brought them up to date. This chapter concludes with a review of the three main sources of attack by those who strive to nullify laws and ordinance designed to preserve historic landmarks and areas, and states important court decisions that quash each objection.



Dan's International Bar, subject of litigation in the "City of New Orleans *v* Dan Levy," in which the Louisiana Supreme Court in 1953 upheld the constitutionality of the Vieux Carré ordinance, and its application to non-conforming signs, emblems, and lighting. The traditional French cottage with patio and slave quarters is in the heart of the Bourbon Street amusement district in the quarter.

The appendix also contains the Vieux Carré Ordinance and excerpts from typical Law Reviews. In that all progress in the crusade for historic preservation has come from the people, generally working through civic groups, it is quite pertinent that the appendix closes with a summary of the history and work of the Vieux Carré Property Owners and Associates, Inc., and a copy of its Articles of Incorporation.

—John Codman
Beacon Hill Civic Association, Inc.

A Guide to Washington Architecture, 1791-1957. New York: Reinhold Publishing Corporation. 96 pp., illus., $1.00.

The A.I.A.'s First Hundred Years. By Henry H. Saylor, F.A.I.A. *The Octagon.* Washington, D. C., 184 pp., illus., $4.00.

With the theme, "A New Century Beckons," the American Institute of Architects during its centennial year is looking to the future rather than the past. Out of the May anniversary celebration in Washington have come two new books and an attractive, redesigned and enlarged *Journal.*

The Guide to Washington Architecture, 1791-1957, is the sixth in a series of guides presented as a gift to those attending the Institute's annual conventions by *Progressive Architecture* and the Book Division of Reinhold Publishing Corporation. As in previous years with the guides of New York, Seattle, Boston, Minneapolis-St. Paul and Southern California, preparation of the manuscript and gathering of the illustrations was the responsibility of the host chapter, with funds from the national office of the Institute for purchase of photographs and editorial advice and guidance from Reinhold's book and magazine editors. This guide is the work of the Committee of the Washington Metropolitan Chapter, with J. Rowland Snyder as Chairman. National Trust staff members, Richard H. Howland and Mrs. Helen Duprey Bullock, were among the friends of the chapter who served on the committee.

In an introductory article on the development of the city, Planning Consultant Carl Feiss contrasts the L'Enfant Plan of 1791, which controlled Washington's early life, to the present situation where the city is changing so rapidly there is no time for planning and zoning forethought. Mr. Feiss calls "for a new and rational form of metropolitan area-wide design to be forthcoming in the near future."

The booklet has been divided into sections that list, locate, and identify the important and notable buildings of the city, covering the large federal core: Capitol Hill, Lafayette Square, and the Federal Center; the architecture of the Avenues: Pennsylvania, Connecticut, 16th, and Massachusetts; historical Georgetown and Alexandria, Va.; the three mansions: *Mount Vernon, Woodlawn,* and *Custis-Lee;* and recent work, grouped by building types, in both urban and outlying locations. Architectural examples representative of all phases of Washington life are included.

Henry H. Saylor, F.A.I.A. historian of the American Institute of Architects and editor emeritus of the *Journal,* has written a succinct and sparkling account of *The A.I.A.'s First Hundred Years.* The book not only records the growth of an organization but traces the development of a national profession from its early dark days to its authoritative and prosperous position of today. Mr. Saylor, in the preface, reports that he has contributed a "hasty sketch" (100 years in 90 days) and not a definitive history of the Institute. —T.B.

MEMBERSHIP

Ten organizations have become members of the National Trust since June:

Annie S. Kemerer Museum (Pa.); Board of Architectural Review (Alexandria, Va.); First Iron Works Association, Inc. (Mass.); Hillforest Historical Foundation, Inc. (Ind.); Howard National Steamboat Museum (Ind.); St. Louis County Historic Buildings Commission (Mo.); The Garden Club of Englewood (N.J.); The Harmonie Associates, Inc. (Pa.); Virginia Historical Society; and Washington Association of New Jersey.

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